with the army if we can get the leaders to a realizing sense of duty. Instead of concentrating their efforts in the campaign, they are scattered at the sea-there and in the mountains." "And, pray, what do you mean to signify?"

added the urbane editor. "Just this," retorted Mr. Brice. "In my opinion, President Cleveland can very materially help himself. Some of the Democratic leaders have positive grievances which the President alone can overcome. In overcoming them, the President helps himself and consolidates his party. The army behind him, I know, is ready to do ita duty."

"Yes," said the Colonel, "I think so. For instance, I think a Democratic postmaster in the city of New York would be a propitions au-

gury."
"Yes," added Mr. Brice, reflectively. Then the suggestion came from a third party that, so far as the troubles touching the tariff are concerned, the President might in his letter of acceptance intensify rather than allay them. "No, he won't," said Mr. Brice. "I am satisfied as to that. The President cannot, you know, promulgate his letter of acceptance until the tariff bills pending in Congress are disposed

I then told Mr. Brice that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, had only a few hours ago declared to myself that the Senate would pass a bill of

"In that case," added Mr. Brice, with decided animation, "there is but one thing for the Democrats of the House to do, and that is to pass the Senate bill, no matter what it may be. This would put the Democracy in the position of having made an honest endeavor to revise the tariff and reduce the surplus of revenues. It would put the Republicans of the Senate in the position of having failed to appreciate its duty. But if the Democrats accept even the Senate bill, it will show a disposition on their part to even take half a loaf rather than get nothing at all. Further, it will shift the responsibility upon the Republicans, and relieve the Democrats. Such a proceeding as I have outlined would change the phase of the canvass with respect to the tariff.

The Seventh Ohio District.

Special to tue indianapolis Journal. MIDDLETOWN, O., Aug. 10 .- The Middletown Republican Club held an open meeting last night in the City Hall. Capt. Henry L. Morey, candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional district, addressed the club for over an hour, and they very refuctantly permitted him to stop. He ably discussed the question of protection to American labor and industries vs. free trade as advocated by the Democracy, and in such manner that it left a favorable impression on the most skeptical. If Captain Morey keeps up the good work his majority in the district will be 1,400 out of a vote greater than the State of Georgia gave her entire lot of Congressmen two years ago. The Seventh Ohio sends greeting to the Seventh Indiana, and asks that you send your Chandler to meet our Morey.

Niblack Will Also Give Advice. NEW YORK, Aug. 10 .- Hon, W. E. Niblack, of Indiana, has accepted the appointment as a member of the advisory committee of the national Democratic committee.

## INDIANA POLITICS.

Carroll Republicans Well Pleased with the Work of the State Convention. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

DELPHI, Aug. 10 .- It is almost universally conceded here that the nomination of General Hovey was the very strongest that could have been made. The Republicans are congratulating themselves and arrangements are being made for ratifications in various parts of the county. The incidents of his army life are being rehearsed, and it is thought that the soldier vote in his favor will be overwhelming. The nomination of Ira J. Chase, the fighting parson, is another element of positive strength. The ticket, from one end to the other, is considered a capital one, and the universal verdict is: "Well, if we can't succeed with that ticket, and Harrison and Morton, it is time the Republican party went into bankruptcy in Indiana." Everybody is confident. In fact, the great trouble is the Republicans feel too confident.

In this county and in our senatorial and judicial districts the Republicans are in admirable shape and the Democrats in correspondingly narrow straits. Dr. Thompson, of Rochester, the Democratic nominee for Sepator in this district, composed of Carroll, White and Pulaski, has had factional fights on his hands; one in his own county, where he is repudiated by the best element of the party, and the other in Carroll county. He will surely be defeated. In the judicial district the prospect for the Democracy is no better. The Hon. C. R. Pollard demanded the nomination for judge again, although he had been defeated in the last race, His county was back of him. White county which was in the minority, as far as delegates were concerned, vowed that if Pollard was nominated the county would turn against him and overwhelmingly defeat him. Alfred Reynolds, of White county, then received the nomination. The Pollard men are whetting the knife. In addition Reynolds is considered about the last man in the district capable of filling the responsible position of judge.

Pleasing Incident at West Baden. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WEST BADEN, Aug. 10.-Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the veterans of the Twenty-fourth (General Hovey's old regiment) and the other regiments encamped at this place marched in a body to the West Baden Springs Hotel, where they called for Mrs. G. V. Menzies, daughter of Gen. A. P. Hovey, and in a few eloquent words by Capt. S. R. Conder were presented to Mrs. Menzies. It was a general old-time hand-shaking. Mrs. Menzies has always had a warm place in her heart for her father's old soldier boys. and was delighted to meet them, giving each a hearty shake, as did also the General's grandchildren. Major G. V. Menzies responded on behalf of Mrs. Menzies with an eloquent tribute to the boys of the Twenty-fourth. The guests assembled around, and after hearing the good words sent the boys off with three cheers for Hovey and the soldiers. The survivors of the Twenty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, Sixty-sixth, Forty-ninth and Ninth Indiana regiments are holding an encampment here. After a careful canvass it was found that, irrespective of party, the soldiers are solid for Hovey.

Political Scraps.

The Republicans of Marco, Greene county, organized a Harrison and Morton club, Thursday night, consisting of forty members.

The Tipton Republicans opened the campaign last night. Hon. Thomas Boyd and Dr. Tucker addressed the meeting, and their remarks were received with much enthusiasm.

The Republicans of Elkhart held a rousing meeting last night. There was a large attendance, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Hons. J. H. Baker, O. Z. Hubbell and J. M. Van Fleet spoke. An enthusiastic meeting was held

at Millersburg on Thursday night. A Harrison and Morton club of seventy members has been organized at New Cumberland and a "Clara Harrison Club" was organized among the ladies, thirty-six members being enrolled. A Mr. Banks, of Marion, an Englishman

by birth, made the club a rousing speech.

Lucky to Escape with His Life. CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 10 .- Frank Phillips, at Shenandoah, yesterday, outraged a six-year-old girl. He was arrested and lodged in jail, from which he was taken shortly after, given a coat of tar and feathers, and whipped with a blacksnake whip until he was nearly exhausted. The sheriff had by this time organized a posse and retaken the prisoner from mob. Again he was taken to jail, and on his way vowed vengeance upon those who had mistreated him. The mob heard of this, and once more took him from his confinement, strung him up to a telegraph pole, and, letting him down, insisted on a confession. This, Phillips furnished, admitting the assault upon the little girl. The mob, after a consultation, informed its victim that he must leave the country, and receiving a promise to go, Phillips

was released and is now at large. Murdered Her Benefactress.

FLUSHING. L. I., Aug. 10.-A colored girl named Maggie Jones, eighteen years old, was murdered last night by a white woman named Emma Fletcher, aged fifty years, to whom the girl had given shelter for the night. The dead body of the colored girl was found this morning in her cabin, with the head split open and horribly mutitated. An ax on the floor told how the wounds were inflicted. The Fletcher woman has been arrested, and it was found that her clothing was covered with blood.

Advance in Prices of Jute Bagging. Sr. Louis, Aug. 10. - Another large advance has been made in jute bagging, St. Louis mills having received instructions from the East to increase their scale of prices. The rates are bow: On 1½ pound bagging, 10½c per yard; 1½ bound, 11½c; 2 pound, 11½c; 2½ pound, 13½c. On this basis 600,000 yards of bagging have been sold by the Southern mills of this city.

A PECULIARITY of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

MRS. SMITH'S JUST CLAIM

A Vetc That Will Arouse the Wrath of Every Union Soldier in Indiana.

A Widow Refused Sixteen Dollars a Month, Though Her Husband Suffered Years of Agony from Hurts Received in Battle.

The Senate Passes Gen. Hovey's Bill for a Marine Hospital at Evansville.

Thousands of People Visit St. Matthew's Church and View the Casket Containing Sheridan's Remains-Washington Notes.

ANOTHER VETO.

The President, in His Esgerness to Make a Record, Overshoots the Mark.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- President Cleveland, in his eagerness to make wholesale vetoes of individual pension bills, sent to the House to-day a measure with his disapproval, which will undoubtedly arouse the universal and just indignation of every soldier in Indiana. The President vetoed a bill granting a pension of \$16 a month to Mrs. Eliza Smith, widow of the late Lieut. Clinton B. Smith, of Winchester, Randolph county. He gives as his reason for vetoing this bill the following: "Smith died in 1884 at a hotel in Union City, Ind., and it was determined at the time that his death resulted from an overdose of morphine, self-administered."

The Journal correspondent was to-night given

by an intimate personal friend of Lieutenant

Smith, a gentleman who lives in Randolph county, and served through the war in the same division with him, a statement of the merits of the bill the President vetoed. "Lieutenant Smith was one of the bravest soldiers," said he, "Indiana produced. He was a printer before the war, and when he enlisted was editor and proprietor of the Randolph County Journal, published at Winchester. In a battle some where in Kentucky. I think it was at Perryville. Smith was severely wounded. A ball shattered a bone in the upper part of his left arm and disabled him. When he returned home his property was gone, and although he could scarcely be on his feet much of the time, he was compelled to work as a journeyman printer to make a livelihood. He was early subject to agonizing pains in his arm, directly resulting from the wound received. He had necrosis of the bone, and at times there was suppuration and sloughing, which threw him into paroxysms of pain. I have seen him writhe scores of times and moan most bitterly, till I thought the man would take his life, to end his sufferings. The pain often threw him into fever and sent him to bed for days at a time. He was at work in Union City when he died. It is true that when the pain was most severe he took morphine to allay it, but the fact that the injuries the man sustained from his service in the army drove him to the periodical use of morphine, and that he finally took an overdose of it, ought to have appealed to men's sympathy. He could not have lived without something to allay the pain. I have never known a man who suffered more directly and more agonizingly from injuries received in service than did Lieutenant Smith for years, and I know of my own personal knowledge that he died from the effects of his injuries. If he took an overdose of morphine and died from it. he took it on account of his pains. The President could veto a bill giving a pension to a widow whose husband died under the surgeon's knife when the knife was being used to amputate a limb shattered in the service on equally as justifiable grounds as he vetoed the bill for Mrs. Smith. It is the most outrageous act imaginable, and yet I have no doubt that a large majority of the three or four hundred pension bills vetoed by Cleveland were as meritous as this one. Mrs. Smith belongs to one of the best families in Randolph county. Her father was Robert Irwin, formerly sheriff of the county, and she is a sister to Mrs. Judge Monks, of Winchester. She has a large number of relatives there, and they are among the best people in Indiana."

Nine More Bills Returned.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-The President to-day vetoed nine private pension bills, all of which originated in the House. The bills granting sensions to Edson Saxbarry, George W. Pitner, Lydia A. Heiny, Wm. P. Riddle and James C. White are disapproved upon the ground that the death or disabilities of the soldiers were not attributable to their military service. In the cases of the last two, unexplained charges of desertion appear on record.

An act to pension Bernard Carlin is vetoed on the ground that his claim is still before the Pen-

The President objects to the act granting a pension to Sallie T. Ward, widow of W. T. Ward, who, after serving in the Mexican war. entered the war of the rebellion as a brigadiergeneral and was wounded in the arm, on the ground that it does not state that this pension shall be in lieu of that which Mrs. Ward is now receiving under the Mexican pension act. The bill to pension Mrs. Caroline G. Seyfforth

is vetoed, on the ground that her husband's death was not due to his army service. The bill to grant a pension to Rachel Barnes is again vetoed, the President having disapproved a bill to grant her a pension in 1886. Her husband committed suicide in March, 1882. His widow claimed death was due to insanity, and her application was rejected by the Pension Bureau. Of this case the President save:

"I confess that I have endeavored to relieve myself from again interposing objections to the granting of a pension to this poor and aged widow. But I cannot forget that age and poverty do not themselves justify gifts of public money, and it seems to me that the according of pensions is a serious business, which eught to be regulated by principle and reason, though these may well be tempered with much liber-

VIEWING THE CASKET.

Thousands of People Take a Last Look at General Sheridan's Coffin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- The solemn quiet of St. Matthew's Church, where the remains of Gen. Sheridan lie in state, remained unbroken during the hours of last night, save by the thread of the military guard. The attendants at the early mass this morning found the priests in their places and the services going on as usual. At 8 o'clock a requiem mass was celebrated. which was attended mainly by the relatives and friends of the deceased. The congregation was small. Mrs. Sheridan was present, accompanied by General and Mrs. Rucker, Colonel Sheridan and other members of the family. Father Kervick officiated, and the music was furnished by the junior choir of the church. After the celebration of the mass the church was cleared. The members of the family, the guard, and everyone left the church, and Mrs. Sheridan remained alone with the dead. After Mrs. Sheridan came out of the church the guard

Shortly before 10 o'clock Chief Parish, of the city fire department, came to the church, and, by the aid of the firemen and their long ladders, the high arch of the sanctuary was draped with a large American flag, bordered with black.
This work required but a short time, and when it was completed the catafalque, which had been moved to one side, was replaced. An artillery sergeant with bared head took his position before the catafalque. On either side were gilt tables supporting large gilt candelabras with lighted candles. A steady stream of people poured into the church all day.
They included all classes of society. Members
of Congress and laboring men in their every-day
clothes looked upon the casket containing the
remains of the great commander. Those who wished to stop in the church to attend to their

resumed their places.

devotions took seats in the news, but the line kept passing on, at times diminishing in numbers, and then again thronging the broad siele. In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Sheridan, the simple effect of the casket, covered only with the American flag, was not broken by placing floral tributes upon it. Such flowers as were received were placed on the step inside the altar rail. A wreath of ivy, with palm branches, arrived at the church this morn-

ing from some unknown source. For the services to-morrow three chairs will be placed on either side of the main aisle in front of the pews. A prie dien will be before each chair. The chairs on the right will be reserved for Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan and another brother; those on the left for the President, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom.

The Postmaster-general this morning issued an order to all postmasters directing that as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan, their respective offices be closed between 10 A.
M. and 2 P. M., to-morrow.

The route of the funeral procession to-morrow has been decided upon as follows: Out H street to Pennsylvania avenue; across Rock creek by the avenue bridge; out Bridge street across the Aqueduct bridge, and to the cemetery by the Fort Myer road. The President has decided to accompany the

funeral procession to Arlington to-morrow. General Schofield has accepted the services of the United States Marine Band at the funeral, which were tendered by Secretary Whitney. At 7 o'clock this evening Cardinal Gibbons reached the city, and was met at the Baltimore & Ohio depot by a private carriage and a special officer detailed by General Schofield to meet his Eminence. He was driven to the manse adjoin-

ing St. Matthew's Church. At 3 c'clock this afternoon the casket was opened in order that John Sheridan might look upon the face of his dead brother. There was no one present at the time except Colonel Blunt and Dr. O'Reilly. After gazing for a few moments at the features of the deceased the casket was again closed.

GENERAL HOVEY.

He Scores Another Success in Getting His Marine Hospital Bill Passed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—General Hovey scored his final success to-day in securing the passage by the Senate of his bill appropriating \$100,000 for establishment of a marine hospital at Evansville. The Senate made a slight amendment to the bill, which will make it necessary for the measure to go back to the House for concurrence, but there is no doubt about that being done promptly. The importance of this bill and the good it will do, not only for Evansville, all sailors who land there, was pointed out in a Journal special at the time it was passed by the House, two or three weeks ago. General Hovey is naturally happy over the action of the Senate, and is receiving the thanks of the people at Evansville and along the Ohio river and its tributaries. To him is due the credit of securing action in both Houses of Congress. Hegave it his personal and diligent attention in the House, and after its passage there he followed it to the Senate, got it through the committee promptly, and then, by the co-operation of Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, it was given early attention on the floor of the Senate. The bill was on the Senate calendar about a week. Over a thousand sick sailors "lie in" at Evansville every year, and after this hospital is established many more than that number will undoubtedly avail themselves of it annually.

General Hovey will to-morrow attend the funeral of General Sheridan, who was his warm person friend. He has engaged carriages for, and has invited to attend with him, all of the Republican members from Indiana.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Bill Placing Telegraph Companies Under the Interstate Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-After routine business the Senate proceeded to business on the calendar, disposing of bills to which no objection was made. The following bills, among others, were passed:

House bill appropriating \$100,000 for a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., with a formal amendment; the Senate bill to confirm an agreement with the Indians of Fort Barthold agency,

At 2 P. M. the Senate proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive

Mr. Frye gave notice that on Monday next her would move to go into open executive session, immediately after morning business, and so from day to day next week until a conclusion was reached on the treaty. Mr. Stewart gave notice that as soon as the fisheries treaty was disposed of he would press

the bill for the admission of the State of Wash-Mr. Call, who was to speak on the treaty, said he was not prepared to do so to-day, and suggested that the matter go over till Monday. Consent was given, and the Senate resumed consideration of legislative business, under unanimous consent to proceed with bills on the cal-

endar to which no objection should be made. The Tampa bill was informally laid aside. The Senate bill reducing the postage on fourth class mail matter to 1 cent for every three ounces having been reached, Mr. Beck offered a substitute, making the postage on first-class mail matter I cent an ounce from Jan. 1, 1889.

Without action the bill was laid aside. The Senate bill to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph having been reached. Mr. Beck remarked that it was a very important bill, and asked the chairman of the interstate-commerce committee whether the report was unanimous. Mr. Culiom stated that it was. There had been no disagreement whatever in the committee on the subject. The bill was read in full and passed without discussion, objection or division. It is the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner on the 26th of January, 1888, and reported back from the committee on interstate commerce, with amendments, on the 18th of July. Its provisions have been published.

The Senate bill appropriating \$25,000 to improve and encourage the cultivation and manufacture of flax and hemp was passed. The conference report on the bill to aid State soldiers' homes was presented and agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to executive business, with closed doors, and soon adjourned till

Monday. Proceedings of the House.

Washington, Aug. 10 .- Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the bill granting aid to State homes for disabled volunteers, and it was agreed to. [The provisions of the bill are extended to Territorial homes and its benefits are confined to homes entirely under State or Territorial control].

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, gave notice that he would ask the House, on Tuesday next, to proceed to further consideration of the Oklahoma bills, and then the House went into committee of the whole-Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair-on the private calandar. Almost the entire afternoon was consumed in the consideration of a war claim bill, the discussion turning upon the loyalty of the claimant. No action

was taken and the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, a Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the President to present a gold medal to Francis Josephs, in recognition of his eminent services in the construction and perfection of life-saving

After passing half a dozen private bills, the House took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of private pension bills. The House, at its evening session, passed thirty-five private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned till Monday.

THE CROP REPORT.

Condition of the Growing Corn, and Figures on the Average Yield of Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-The Department of Agriculture reports a small advance in condition of corn, from 93 last month to 95.5. Rains have been generally seasonable, though there was excess in some districts, and deficiency in some others. In Kansas, the Carolinas, Delaware and New York condition is reduced by local droughts. In the Southwest, where droughts sometimes occur at this season, there has been an improvement and a large crop is already assured. . In the corn surplus States high condition prevails, with some advance over the figures of last month. The percentages of the States of the central valleys are: Kentucky. 98; Ohio, 98; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 96; Iowa, 98; Missouri, 94; Kansas, 91; Nebraska, 96. There will be a heavy crop in this region, as is usually and naturally expected in a seasonable year following one of extreme drought. High condition of maize also prevails in the Northern border States and Territories, Dakota standing lowest,

Spring wheat has fallen from its high position of a month ago. The chinch bug stands at the head of the disasters reported, involving, more or less, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and in places doing serious damage. High temperature, excessive rains, blights, rusts and the army worm are locally reported, evidently without seriously reducing the general ler, from Bremen.

condition. Dakota stands highest with an average of 91, a loss of seven points. Reported yields run an extreme range, from a few bushels to forty per acre. The reduction of percentage in Minnesota is from 94 to 85; in Wisconsin, from 91 to 83; in Iowa, from 97 to 84; in Nebraska, from 95 to 84. The crop of Washington, Colorado and other Territories, and of New England, and fair in northern Illinois, northern New York and in the higher latitudes or altitudes of the winter-wheat States. The general condition has been reduced from 95.9 to 87.3 during July. This exhibit does not include modifying changes in the first part of August. Harvest was about to commence in some districts. and in others the grain would not be ready till Aug. 20 or 25. There are no estimates of winter wheat after threshing, as yet, but voluntary remarks of reporters make the yield better than the early promise in all the States that produce much of a crop. Cases of heavy yields are re-The changes that have occurred in the general

oats, from 95.2 to 91.7; barley, from 91 to 89; spring rye, from 96.8 to 91.4; Irish potatoes, The buckwheat crop, first reported in August, averages in condition 92,5.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Combination Between the Democratic Leaders and the Whisky Trust.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-A member of the House who has attended the last two meetings of the investigation being conducted by the committee on manufactures, and who heard the testimony relating to the whisky trust, said today: "There is a combination between the Democratic party and the trust which has control of the whisky and alcohol output of the country. This investigation is not being conducted with a view to breaking up the monopoly, and, mark my word, there will be no legislation intended to injure the whisky interest. I have it from excellent authority that the two or three whisky trusts of the country are contributing largely to the Democratic campaign fund, and that is why the Democrats are so sternly opposed to abolishing the internal taxes while there are import duties levied. The whisky trust is one of the most powerful, financially, in the world. There are tens of millions of dollars invested in the whisky distilling business, and at least three-fourths of the distillers are Democrats. The testimony of all the distillers before the committee on manufactures is to the effect that the internal taxes levied upon their products more than anything else fixes the prices. If this is true—and we cannot dispute the word of the distillers themselves—they would be very willing to contribute largely of their means to maintain a party in power which will protect their interest by maintaining all of the old laws. If the Republican party had the money which will be sent over by free-trade England and that which the whisky trusts are contributing, it could buy twice as many votes at \$10 a piece as would be necessary to carry all the doubtful States." Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Jesse D. Scott, Lafontaine: B. C. Pearce, Martinsville; J. S. Andrews, Riverdale; Thos. McNair, Marion: John McThomas, Pennville; Wm. G. Stout, Westfield: L. G. Metzger, Noblesville; John E. Metcalf, Enterprise; Adam Pettia, Orange; Jacob Black, Letts Corner; G. W. Wright, Newburn; Wm. Miller, Kokomo; John Hannah, Billingsville; Robert Simons, Indianapolis; Samuel Brattain, Fortville; Geo. Driver, Columbus; Henry Crumb, Rei; Harvey B. Turner, Union Mills; John H. Cox, Sheridan; H. P. Hood, Indianapolis; minors of Michael Payton, Pilot Knob and Marengo; Ellen Thompson, Freeport; minor of Elijah Sink, Clay City. Increased-Alex. Abernethy, Middletown; C. W. Lynch, State Line City; J. P. Davisson, Medaryville; S. B. Gilliatt, Bird's-eye; G. W. Moore, Kokomo; T. S. Cross, Holman; W. M. Beatly, Bloomington; Nathan Ratcliffe, Richmond; James Rogers, Wolcott; C. C. Spedron, Middletown: Edward Freshour, Urbana; John W. Hutchinson, Mishawaka; Isaac R. Conway, Blue River; Samuel Gooding, Seymour; G. G. Congdon, Bristol; A. S. Holbrook, Crawfordsville; J. W. Crain, Elkhart; Geo. Davidson, Carlisie; B. McGregor, Mount Vernon; John Osborne, Greentown; J. T. Powell, Logansport; T. J. Smith. Vallonia; B. Bradfield, Economy; C. McCoy, Shanghai; L. D. Pritchard, Lafayette; Samuel Dunnoe, Vincennes; L. S. Denny, Boonville; G. W. Kenser, St. Anthony; Michael Watts, Cates; S. Montgomery; Linden; Jos. Smith, New Castle; W. Herron, North Webster; J. Vannatta, Laurel; J. S. Habrey, Clarksburg; Wm. Robinson, Indianapolis; Samuel Culver, Auburn: Early Burk, Andersonville; J. H. Iams, Peru; H. A. Johnson, Koleen; N. Gamber, Green's Fork; C. W. Standley, Edwardsport; Peter Crow, Evansville; J. A. Emens, Rossville; D. G. Cumming, Mengo; G. W. Daugherty, Walkerton; Thos. Pratt, Valparaiso; W. Coffman, Montmorency; G. Winkler, Cana; L. Kenton, Monticello; Yewell Miles, Schooner; Edward Conde, Fort Ritner; Noah Palmer, Knightsville; A. Z. Taylor, Patriot; W. J. Kelso, Barnard; R. W. Smith, La Porte; Robert Towler, Adams.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- J. M. Rose, of Craw-

fordsville, is in the city. Andrew Diltz, of Indiana, a clerk in the General Land Office, has been promoted from \$1,400 to \$1,600, and Chas. A. Keigwin, of Indiana, has been promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year. Harry H. Patterson, of Winamac, Ind., was to-day appointed to a cadetship at West Point

Military Academy. The Postmaster-general has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-general, which shows a deficiency for railway transportation of \$562,482.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of 25 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Wahpeton. Dak. This makes in all 35 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to \$110,567.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Wm. Anderson, a Dane, killed his wife with a base-ball bat, yesterday, at St. Louis, on account of alleged infidelity. Amos Miller, colored, who outraged Mrs.

Scott, in Maury county, Tennessee, two months ago, was taken from the court-room at Franklin, vesterday, by fifty armed men and hanged to the balcony in the building. The men were not

Boston detectives yesterday arrested James M. Washburn, a bogus Baptist preacher and confidence man, whose last field of operations was at the Moody Northfield meetings, and who is wanted at Hartford and at various places in New York State.

At Richmond, Ky., Wednesday night, Clabe White and Green Campbell, colored, were taken from their homes by a crowd of colored men and soundly whipped. The reason assigned was that the two had voted the Democratic ticket at the election on Monday.

A Well-Known Man Cuts His Throat. New York, Aug. 10.—James Fulton Slade, assistant manager of the Tiffany Glass Company and proprietor of the jewelry store at No. 110 Fourth avenue, was found dead this morning with his throat cut, in the Florence flats, at Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue. He has a wife and child at Hampton, L. L. and a brother in this city. The provokingly casual way in which his friend, John C. Platt, who had a room adjoining, gave out a notification of his death, has annoyed the dead man's friends and the authorities. Slade retired last night, leaving Mr. Platt reading. Platt subsequently went to bed, and on arising at 8:30 this morning found Slade with his throatcut. He dressed, and on going out of the house met two servant girls, whom he told of the case, and forbade them to go near the room. He went to a telephone and called for Dr. Lambert, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. About an hour later the doctor came and viewed the remains. Mr. Platt then, still showing no excitement, hunted up the de-ceased's brother and informed him. Dr. Lambert told the coroner. The coroner found the deceased lying on his head in a plain night gown. The bed-clothing had not been disturbed. The body was lying naturally on the left side, with the head slightly thrown back, displaying a deep gash in the neck. The razor with which the deed was done lay in a pool of blood on the floor. Mr. Platt told the coroner that he had called on the deceased the night previous to talk over business affairs prior to the departure of Mr. Slade for East Hampton. Slade then seemed to be much depressed. In the pockets of the deceased was found a ticket for East Hampton.

Steamship News. HAMBURG, Aug. 10 .- Arrived: Gellert, from

New York. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.-Arrived: Amsterdam, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10 .- Arrived: Ludgate Hill, from New York.

BROWHEAD, Aug. 10.—Arrived: Llandoff City, for Bristol from New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.-Arrived: Polynesis, from Hamburg: Germanic, from Liverpool; Al

PARNELL COMMISSION

An Interesting Debate in the House of Lords on the Pending Measure.

Premier Salisbury Defends the Bill and Baron Herschell Warmly Espouses the Cause of the Nationalists - Cable Notes.

London, Aug. 10 .- In the House of Lords, to-

day, Lord Salisbury moved the second reading

of the Parnell commission bill. In recent years, he said, the agitation in Ireland had gone on two parallel lines. One party professed to act constitutionally, and, to a certain extent, acted; the other party was connected with crime, violence, intimidation, mutilation and murder, which means were used to intimidate constitutional opponents and to force from England the concession of a change which England was not prepared to grant. These organizations had been professedly apart, but they worked for the same ends; they had the same frienes and enemies, and injured the same persons. An impression had naturally arisen that they were not so far apart as they seemed to be, and that there was complicity or connection between them. The Times had published that opinion and supported it by an array of apparent facts in justification. This excited scandal as a breach of privilege of the House of Commons, which body refused to treat it as such, or to enter into a conflict with the press. Still, it was desirable that means be provided to dissipate the scandal. Ordinarily, men who were accused of complicity in murder tried to clear themselves legally, but the gentlemen incriminated refused to take that course, although the government offered them every assistance in its power. Instead of taking the case into the courts, the gentlemen accused proposed to refer the matter to a committee of the House of Commons, a course which was not approved either by the government or by the House. The matter was allowed to rest until the O'Donnell trial, which changed the scandal from resting merely on a newspaper statement into a statement made by sponsible counsel in a court of justice. till, the gentlemen incriminated did not seek legal redress, alleging that they distrusted British juries. If they thought they could not obtain justice in England they could have sued in Ireland, but instead of adopting that course they resterated their demand for a committee of the House of Commons. The government considered the House incapable of furnishing an impartial tribunal where so much personal and political feeling was involved, and thought it better to again resort to an inquiry by a commission, a course which had proved successful in the cases of the board of works, the Sheffield outrages, and the charges of electoral corruption. He believed the commission would do good by ending controversies of the most dangerous kind. The government had full confidence that justice would be done, as it had nominated three of the ablest and most impartial judges. Men who should have known better had impugned the impartiality of the udges selected. These charges bad not left the slightest stain on the characters of the distinguished men against whom they were directed, but they had covered with dishonor the lips which impugned them. The commission would close these controversies. It was not well that members of the House of Commons should be accused in the most solemn manner of having tampered with murder. The truth should be known, whatever might be the issue. The government was convinced that it had done good service in driving from the arena of political discussion this foul and scandalous controversy. Baron Herschell (Liberal) indignantly repudiated Lord Salisbury's insinuations upon his-

Herschell's-late colleagues for having taken in the House of Commons a course which, holding the views they did, they were bound to take. He maintained that his friends were in no way deserving of censure. The commission bill was unfortunate in its origin, scope and object, and in the incidents connected with its passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a most novel precedent, and one that was fraught with danger. He regretted that a committee of the House of Commons had not been appointed. He strongly protested against the doctrine that if newspapers brought charges against a public man the accused person must be guilty if he did not immediately spe for libel. If that doctrine was to be applied, it should be applied impartially, and proof that it was not so applied was furnished by the fact that two members of the government had gone to support before his constituents a Conservative member against whom allegations had been made and never refuted, and respecting which he had never sued for libel. The speaker defended Mr. Parnell's course in not suing for libel. The government had offered Mr. Parnell the hard alternative of either accepting such a commission or incurring reproach for shirking an inquiry. In justice the inquiry should have been confined to the charges against the Irish members, but, contrary to their understanding, when they accepted the commission, the inquiry had been extended to others, involving every one engaged in the league agitation for the last nine years. Even the justice of specifying and defining the charges had been denied the Irish members, and the commission was allowed to range through all the vague allegations in a series of anonymous newspaper articles. Such inquiry was fraught with the most dangerous injustice. In composing the comassion one member at least should have been chosen who was a political sympathy with the accused; or, it should have been ascertained that no objection could be taken to any of the judges

Lord Carnarvon spoke in support of the second reading of the bill. Lord Salisbury said that there were two falla-cies in Baron Herschell's speech. That gentleman had assumed what was untrue, namely, that the government had any interest in establishing the guilt of the Irish members. On the contrary, if it were shown that their political party was not connected with crime, the fact would conduce to the restoration of peace and quietness in Ireland. Baron Herschell had also falsely assumed that the government had originated the inquiry, whereas the Irish members themselves had originated it by asking for an inquiry by a committee of the House of Commons. The inquiry would not be confined to the authenticity of the Times's letters, or to the conduct of particular persons. All the facts must be taken together. He protested against the government being treated as a prosecutor. The duty it had endeavored to discharge was to select a tribunal of the highest competence and the most perfect impartiality, whose decision would carry weight and command the respect of the country. He believed the government had successfully

discharged that duty. Lord Kimberly (Liberal) denounced the course taken by the government. Although he did not doubt that the judges would discharge their duties in an impartial and upright manner, he had heard remarks from emicent men which convinced him that a great error had been committed in the composition of the commission. consequences would be to agevil passions, revive the gravate of many things that might well be forgotten, increase the bitterness between the English and Irish, and retard the establishment of improved relations between the

two countries. Earl Granville declared that Baron Herschell's arguments had not been answered. Nothing had been said to show that the inquiry would not be fraught with injustice to the accused and with mischief to the public. As for himself, he could not separate his action from that of his friends in the House of Commons. He would not oppose a second reading of the bill, but he would oppose its rapid progress through the subsequent stages. Lord Derby (Liberal-Unionist) supported the

The bill then passed its second reading, the peers on the front opposition beuch saying "Not On motion of Baron Herschell, the second reading of the oaths bill was postponed until

the autumn session.

A Long Journey on Snow-Shoes. LONDON, Aug. 10 .- News has just been received from M. Nansen, the Norwegian athlete and curator of the museum at Bergen. who, in the early part of the summer, started on a trip through Greenland, intending to cover the great part of the distance on snow-shoes. He is safe, and sends word that he adheres to

reach the Polar sea. Foreign Notes. A dispatch from Athens announces the ac-

his theory that by traversing Greenland he can

conchement of the Queen of Greece. Ten brigands, forming a portion of the Bellova band, have captured a Sofia photographer and another person. They are being pursued by troops.

Negro Desperado Fatally Shot. SPRINGFILD, Ma., Aug. 10.-Bearden, the negro who shot and fatally wounded officer Palmer on Wednesday, was captured to-day, but

not until his body had been filled with lead. He was placed in the Springfield jail, which is now surrounded by a mob of three hundred, who threaten to lynch the desperado. The negro is so badly wounded, however, that it is thought he will die without hanging.

THE CHATTANOOGA FIRE.

The Total Loss Will Be About \$350,000-Four Men Burned in the Ruine. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 10 .- The ruin of last night's terrible fire is very great. The following business firms were entirely burned out: Shelton, Howard & Co., wholesale saddlery; Phelps & Long, clothiers; Rosenay, Crutchfield & Co., wholesale dry goods; the M. Black Drug Company, wholesale drugs; the Gibson-Lee Company, wholesale queensware; Dietzer Bros., wholesale fruits and vegetables; Roshbaum & Co., clothiers; the Bradt Printing Company; the Chattanooga paper-box factory; Rosenheim Sons, wholesale liquors; A. Schopin, confee tionery, and Joseph Simpson, clothing, damaged by fire. The loss on buildings is \$91,000; insurance on same, about \$35,000. The loss by the firms is \$225,000; insurance, about \$175,000. The

total loss is in the neighborhood of \$340,000. The loss of life has been serious. In the excitement of the conflagration, hundreds of citizens rushed into the buildings and endeavored to save the threatened goods. It seems that there was criminal carelessness in erecting the four-story structures, because they collapsed solely from the heat. One building fell in when forty persons were inside. At noon to-day three dead bodies had already been recovered. The following remains recovered have been identi-

James P. McMillin, W. H. Walsh and Thomas South, the latter colored. Walter Krug, beokkeeper for Dietzin Bros., is buried beneath the ruins, but his body has not been recovered. It is believed that, perhaps, one other body is buried there. A negro named Miller was seriously injured by the falling wall, as was Thomas Turney, son of ex-Justice Turney.

Destructive Fire at Memphis. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10 .- At 5 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in the bottling and storage departments of the Tennessee brewery, located at the corner of Butler and Tennessee streets. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the entire building and were communicated to a large frame residence to the south and adjoining the brewery, and which was occupied by President J. W. Schorr, which was also burned. The brewery is valued at \$125,000, and the loss on the departments burned will be about \$15,000; fully insured. The loss on the residence and furniture destroyed will amount to about \$10,000, which is partially insured. The main buildings of the brewery escaped uninjured. During the progress of this fire an alarm was sent in from No. 256 Second street, from which flames were seen issuing. As all the engines but one were at work at the brewery fire, some delay was occasioned. and the entire four stories were all ablaze before water was thrown. Three other engines came in response to the second alarm, but before the flames were gotten under control three stores were completely wrecked. The principal losses are: J. W. X. Browne,. plumber, stock valued at \$30,000, badly damaged by water; insurance, \$8,000. Mrs. C. C. Grege, furniture, loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,250. Charles Quental, saloon, loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500. The buildings were known as the Irving Block, valued at \$75,000; insurance, about \$30,000. The upper stories were occupied by lawyers, who lost their libraries and office furniture. The Post-Journal, a German weekly. also occupying quarters over No. 258 Second street, had its office gutted.

Kidosped and Carried to England.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 10.-Solomon Richardson. of this city, has just received a letter from his nineteen-year-old son, Fred, postmarked at Plymouth, England, which relates a remarkable experience. Last summer Fred disappeared from home to go to Portland, Ore. Although he was not heard from after that time, he reached his destination and lived there until several months ago, when, while walking near the river in Portland, he was seized from behind and placed on board a vessel which set sail for England. He was there subjected to most brutal treatment and was nearly starved. In due time the vessel arrived at Plymouth, but he was not liberated, and it was only after waiting for a considerable time that an opportunity offered itself for him to mail a letter containing the facts. Mr. Richardson has placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys here, who will endeavor to have the boy returned immediate-

Banker James's Typewriter.

Philadelphia Record. The only person in New York, if not in the country, who enjoys the distinction of employing a daughter of a millionaire as a typewriter is ex-Postmaster-general Thomas L. James, now president of the Lincoln Bank. The interesting young lady is Miss Jennie Wehle, the daughter of Charles Weble, the weil-known lawyer and real estate owner, who has a luxuriant bome in Sixty-sixth street. The only reason Miss Wehle has to be a typewriter is because she loves her work. With a delightful home, and with almost everything that money could buy, a finished education and possessed of many natural accomplishments, she has chosen to be a typewriter instead of a society girl. Indeed, it is whispered among her friends that she has declined more than one flattering proposal of marriage because she knew that in order to marry she would have to give up the occupation

of a typewriter.

Blindness Is Not Sickness Judge Maguire rendered a decision regarding the liability of beneficiary societies for sick benefits, in San Francisco, yesterday, that will be of much interest. Emanuel Samuels sued the Scandinavian society for \$40 in sick benefits. Samuels has been a member since January, 1877. In June of that year his eyes became weak and he lost his sight to the extent that be was unable longer to pursue his ordinary business. He received benefits for one year, when the society refused to continue payments unless he was taken to a hospital. He refused to consent to go, and the society refused to continue the benefits. The constitution of the society provided that all recipients should go to a hospital after a certain period of sickness. Judge Maguire further said that blindness is not sickness per se, and that Samuels could not claim

benefits when his sickness was only blindness. Fisk's Mistake,

New York Mail and Express. General Fisk made a mistake in recommending infantcide by strangulation-that the civilization which begot the saloon should thus deal with its own child. Drowning by water would be better.

For a kicking cow pass a rope or strap around her body forward of the udder, bring the ends up over back of the hips, draw tight and make fast. The cow cannot kick because she cannot

arch her back.

## What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"-the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenango, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They have supplianted all the Pills formerly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money.'

"Safe, pleasant, and certain in their action," is the concise testimony of Dr. George E. Walker, of Martinsville, Virginia.

"Ayer's Pills outsell all similar preparations. The public having once used them, will have no others."-Berry, Venable & Collier, Atlanta, Ga.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine